

# **Tarolina**



ALLEN COFFIN, Editor.

"First the blade, theregraph from

that the full corn in the ear."--- Paul

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Vol. I.

OHARLESTON, SATERAL STONE STON

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# SOUTH CAROLINA LEADER

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAYS. "At 430 King-street, Charleston, S.C., RESPECTIVELY DEDICATED BY THE AUTHOR. T. HURLEY & CO.

Subscription Price:-Four Dellars a year, inva-

To A DVKHT ISERS,—The LEADER has the largest spoke, circulation of any weekly poper in the Southern The young naid fair; while in her eye a tear, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; thereby ren-dering it a valuable medium for those having goods. Haif sie's existence quickly saw and kissed

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That self evident truth, contained in the Declara tion of Independence, "That all men are created equal," will be steaffastly adnered to. In matters of local concern, it will give its earnes

support to all important public measures and practi cal improvements.

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ander Street, Nov. 18-3m-7. WIGG & CO., RESTAURANT. No. 55 Market Street. Charleston, S. C.,

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#### POETRY.

TO MISS MARY F. WESTON.

Hist, sister! hist! delightful song I h ar. Methinks 't's grief commingled with high fear; Pious emerions, thankful, though the stroke Of God has deeply pierced." Twas thus she

With warry originness, gleamed, which soon oer

away, As they both bowed, fresh yows their Lord to

Oar uncient dam, ere they did sin perceive. Now nearer swells the solemn, mournful dirge, As soon their eyes beheld, slow, winding down

sloping street, on citaer side, tar ng bound The lovely hearse, expressive in the dead. Their eyes first met, impressing heart and head With knowledge most important, but which For off resistance in the well toned minds.

Death, awful though it sounds, alas too true! Must come alike as well to me and you, Save, like these two far ones, for God we live; For they, death's happy steep can never grieve,

But londer bursts the heaven awakening strain, What warm devotion fits the solemn train ! The choir white roots the corse seems loft to

To where its soul high flight took thro' mid air But who was how, with pure angene throng, Low bended at Gad's throne, use uning this song, An yes! for God loves morrar beings' praise, of an number mud partake their tays. Fac beavers six, with scarts, telere the hearse With sight, stately steps appeared next first For prime in the van the long-tried servant

The manster unto their souls for good, de who long scrove their hearts to seem of sin And ega's deep hase, and low crowns har or win you do place a long doubt, filed behind, Takes up the chorus be a constituough the line they al. doch grow with fire, sour-in oving sound, rom aist to hist celestrat strains rebound, thit next the her, the bereft, joined the round. Now on they gravely matched to their sweet

It heartf it love, which made the air echo Fac thirding sounds back through the regial space, Lat. some fragrant garden spiced with rich

mace, 1, A. ; t'e maces the atmosphere, till zephyrs' gales, Awake mag, sweeps along; as last extunces thing governors rads the aderiferous gift.

13 g so they test than the two we note: 1 satisfies on high more the time of pessod.

Anten they had seen, though tests bathed one

har face.

Lonce, "sace said that tend is mather knew, dat, on left prized sice not cooling. How new an tell a moraer's worth that sace is good!

Taken, then doth the earth look like a place for-

V barren desert, yes, a sandy waste, wild, no friend to nature nor to grace, dut tempests seem to hown an sines around No other love, it seems, can heal the wound, could the eye is hi ned noise, wi him, And we survey Jenuvah's tove, what sin, y hat many sins, he overlooks divine Than with a joyfur heart we air resign.

hances of making copportional expital by tresthances between the political aristocracy of the South and the polytical aristocomy of the North. ig the Southern people, except the traitmousavalry and their friends, who never trusted hem, -didn't dais to trust then to vote even on the question of secession. The Southern people properly approached and properly deale with firmly and kindly treated, can easily be econciled in time, and in no long time either, on new and truly democratic order of things, socially and politically -brought to a cept free abor and honor it - the free school and support t-free institutions generally, and confess their worth alike to the white man and the colored uan, bying under equal laws, and enjoying qual rights as critzens. But it is not these southern people for whom the copperhends ask confidence. They want this for the old oppresons of these Southern people,

Now, in regard to this class, at the feet of the ation which they tried to destroy, whiningly ceking pardon and mercy, or else still matigming their conquerors, and exacting their own erms of reconcitiation, - in regard to this class, what has the country done in the past, except them, to its terrible cost? They had almost a nonopoly of the offices of the army and navy; they lorded it at Washington for years and years; they carried the plantation whip and the aludgeon into Congress; they null fied, they ecede, they stole, they commeted perjury, they fired on the flag that never before has been trampled upon, and plunged the land into all the horrors of civil war; they did this whenever their schemes were thwarted, their ambition defeated, their exactions or their unconstitutional and anti-republican theories refused as the poltey of the Government. Their boast was that they would rule or ruin. They failed at last to CILBERT WALKER is prepared to receive rule, and brought ruin upon themselves. Are we to rescue them from the consequences of their own ma lness? Are we to trust them still longer, to have them re-conct their old roles of marplots and conspirators against the present interests and the future prosperity of all the people of all sections ?-- Boston Transcript.

> "It is with the greatest difficulty that I attempt to separate policy from justice. Justice is itself the great standing policy of civil society, and any evident departure from it, under any circumstances, lies under the suspicion of being no policy at all .- Edmund Burke.

Articles Inserted under Werker N
Articles Inserted under Werker N
correspondents. We shall munications of merit, but do appoint their sentiments, merican Institut

POWER OF EDUCATE A year's subscript

without, all is enchantment: Me. July 18, Section with the present, and, in turn, each has the mastery "

MR. EDITOR-In viewing this most interestng subject, we cannot but conclude that it is a power, a mighty engine for good or evil, a source of developement of human greatness and human depravity. It is needless to dwell upon man's depraved nature, since history proves most conclusively that mankind has been most gravely oppressed, through a long series of ages, by the nighty influence of a false education. The period known as the dark ages is not by many, even at this late day, recognized as such in the world's history, notwith tambing that there have been great revolutions in the Church, demolishing every vestige of beathen rites, and relies, and abouninable practices. But a few hundred years ago the habitations of men were in utter gloom, -mental darkness,--when kings were brutalized and the whole of Christendom rendered imbecile by a grafty and ignorantly educated priestroad; for then was the Inquisition, with its lus shooded monsters, who delighted at the ound of crackling tires, or the blood which flow ed from the mangled bodies of the wretched vic ons by other modes of terture. Yet that man was found that feared not the strength of secret tribunals, and, in the very face of his enemies, broke the spell which Lound men's minds and bodies with the iron links of slavery, thus re- them second only to the minister of the gospel, storing truth to religion, the mother of liberty. The persecutor then, like the persecutor now, pretends that he is an agent from beaven, when he truth is, that he has but a patent-right from the gablic school teachers of our city only in nell. O Liberty! thou inestinable gem, whose partlerNow I do not wish to cast a sy reflection rue value worlds of diamonds and rubies cannot qual. As revolution overthrew the slavery of highest respect for the worthy superintendant the mind, so has revolution overthrown the Mr. F. L. Cardozo; I consider him an accomslavery of the body; as oppression and ignorcowas nurtured in the Church to the destrucion of the soul, so was its spirit as of a neces sity infused into polities, to the destruction of he body. Hence the connection. The erecting are better suited for a place in Barnum's of "King Cotion" as a god, singling pealins of or some other museum, to tame wild beasts. I praise to his glory and majesty, is simply ridi-culous in him who wpy, i year to see orthodon of a pilgrimage to Mecca, in the justification of Hindon suttee; and yet, with all his pretended stelligence and virtue, there is not to be found a his vocabulary a word of ence tragement for be still fait atul sons of Ham, whose arms alone oulded up his awful majesty-not even thanks ey, more, in the ungratefulness of his corrupt cart there's nought but hate. What a heart bleg, and leaving a most frightful bruise, and the and not that one be, where, without interest, topped the last drop of the falk of human kindness, leaving nothing but the black, surging, sea it wrath, where pent up channels expanded by he effervescence of certain acids (the logic of vents) mos sudely introduced into the innernost recesses of that chivalric heart, bursting in never ending stream of liquid fire upon the de eted head of the poor negro-sparing neither nonkeys nor mocking-birds. The mulatio, too, omes in tor his share of abuse, is physically eaker than the negro,-shem!-earries his is that they are not all alike, as it would then e a very hard matter to find out the exact loca-

on of their brains.

"Shine out, fair sun, till I have bought a glass, That I may see my shadow as I naze." As the last vestige of American injestice (4 rust) will so in be wiged away, in spite of the sellish schemes of designing men, it becomes our duty to avoid the breakers of talse educasion As we are not only responsible to posterity which is the least consideration, but also to God; y an adherence to truth and justice, appreciat ng the blessings which he has confered upon us; y ignering the idle vaporings and bombastic gotism of antiquated "Dimicrats," as we would he presence of some extraneous tossil amongst collection of native curiosities of greater ex-

O Jealousy! thou aggregate of woes, Were there no hell thy torments would create one. PETER.

P. S .- I have a few more nails to drive. Any ne wishing to find the seat of his brains, car just present the supposed part and have it bored

I hope that you can spare a little space in the Leader to insert the few lines that I may write m regard to the colored folks. I feel like sayng someth ng to both colored and white people, or I think sometimes that the whole world has ocen changed and made new. I thank God for his loving kindness which he has hastened upon our race and our entire land. We are free from bondage, but not from sin; and now that we are free men and women, let us improve the dorious opportunity of showing the plantetshose who have fettered us and our fathers that ve are morally better in freedom than in slayery If the government of the United Stacts will only eve us a chance we will show that the black nan can do something for themselves. White nen who say that we will not work without the lash, tell that which they ought to know is false and there is no truth in them, Some said that the Negro roldiers would not fight, but many a oan who met them in the field knows better iow. Those white people who have said that ing pipslly black people; and he had no there was no difference between a Negro and a mule ought to retract. For if Presidenc Lauceln stand an awowed opponent of the policy had given the muskets and the flag to mules, which sat the supremacy of the planter class I think he would have soon found out the dif- in thilany, at the expense of other interests ference.

gets rou of that I can buy some stationery. If on see any such man, you can tell him that Co II had rather see him than any other man.

Joan M Moore, 35th Regt P. S .- As I have not heard from my wife or nother for a long time, I hope this may meet their eyes. My wife's name is Amelia Moore, and my mother's was Hannah Stand, living in North Carolina, Direct to me, Company H. 35 h U. S. C. T., Elisto Island, S. C. John M.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

Ma. Epiron -I humbly beg the use of a mall space in one of your columns through which to give my opinion of public schools and

In my opinion, public schools are among the est useful and most essential institutions in this or any other country. Without them the avenue of education would be closed against three-fourths of a nation's population and blinded ignorance the inevitable consequence and reigion, prosperity and civilization greatly impeded. Such is my opinion of public schools generally and such are the opinions I hold of he public schools of our city (so far as the institu ien itself is concerned), second only to the church of Christ. And as to the teachers of the public schools; I entertain a special regard for hem generally. I consider them worthy of the respectful appreciation of parents, guardians, and community at large. I look upon them as laborers in a field of usefulness. I consider Such are are my dispositions toward public teachers generally. But I am extremely sorry to say that I entertain those dispositions toward upoll any one undeservedly. I entertain the physical gentleman. I also have a special regard for dany of his teachers. But there really are some teachers in our public schools that are no more fit for the position than a heathen. They am natgrally interested | je education of the come a and I am a elle the courses that are being pursued towards them. Several grievous cases have come under my obse vation. I have seen cases of boys with swollen knuckles and hands from being bent with the ruler, and some with bumps on their heads; and one case I have seen of a boy being struck in the face with a ruler, which made his face black and next morning his eyes were completely closed.

Now, I know that proper correction is necessary for boys, but to heat them in the head and face with a ruler is entirely out of the way of civilization and I hope will not continue long. I hope

the wil will soon be remedied, and success and prosperity attend our schools. flost respectfully, ROBT, B. AUTSON.

#### MISCELLANY. THE JAMAICA MARTYR.

Asclemn and impressive lesson is contained in the oflowing Liography of the martyr of Jarania. at white men who have owned slaves read it, aid profit by its teaching.

I the person of the late George William Gordor Jamaica has just added another name to the list of those who have scaled their devotion to libety with their live;; another victim to the necuted spirit of negro slavery. Gordon will now tak rock with the missionary Smith, who borty eas go perished miserably in a dungeon in Denerata, in which he had been incarcerated by thep'arers for the crime of preaching the gos pel of spritual liberty to the black slaves of that colony with John Brown, who paid with his life the penity of his noble devotion to the cause of negre fedom. A brief sketch of the Jamaica narryr ill, we are sure, be perused with inter-

est by numerous class of readers. Georj William Gordon was at the time of his xecuti close upon 50 years of age. He was a native othe island of Jamaica, and was born a servide, his mother being a mulatto slave continilis bither was a Scotchman, a " plagtin Librey," or agent of absentee proprietors. but the scanticst elementary educaving discovered a remarkable aptingures, he was placed by his father in the remained for a few years. He then omnered business on his own account, and by his v, dilligence, promptitude, and punctuality, on raised himself to a leading position among | merchants of the country. Having, nowevernbarked largely in sugar cultivation a short ie previous to the triumph of the free rade pry in England, the passage of the sacar dut bill of 1846, whereby the differential duties favor of the products of free labor were abolish caused him severe losses, from the effeets ofnich, owing to the progressive depreciation Jamaica property, has fortunes never entirelecovered. About three years ago he was eled Member of Assembly for one of the rural ishes of the island, his constituents be-

an netered the Legislature than he took his

of v importance to the public wear, and

Government. He lost no opportunity of denouncing that partial and unjust system of leg- preached. We cannot better conclude this sketch islation which has been the curse of Jamaica, since emancipation, and advocated with all his worth, borne, ince his death, by the Rev. Dr. powers, and with uncommon energy and zeal, King, the eminent Presbytegian minister, of the the claims of the free blacks to a larger share of consideration and respect than they have yet reecived at the hands of the governing class in Jamaica. At times, indeed, his zed, so ardent was its quality, outran his discretion, and he W. Gordon), from being very rich, came to lose was hurried into the use of language somewhat on strong for the conventionalities of the legisative arena, and it is not surprising that he made many enemies among the dominant class, who delighted in heaping opprobrium upon him. But with the lovers of liberty and justice his abnegation, caused this occasional intemperance Jamaica soon came to regard him as one of their warmest friends and most devoted champions.

Gordon was executed for the alleged offence of inciting the negroes to rebellion, but it turns out that there has been really no rebellion. His real crime in the eyes of his murderers-the crime for which they took his lifewas that his course of political action was calculated to open the eyes of the black people as they have never yet been opened to the true character of that system of legislation by which their rights have been trifled with, their interats sacrificed, and their progress retarded. The principal evidence upon which he was convicted of the court-martial that tried him was a socalled seditions placard which he had caused o be published, addressed to the blacks. This document has been reproduced in the English newspapers, and an extract or two from it here will show how little reason there was for regarding it as an incendiary publication. " We know," says the address, "that our beloved Queen is so noble-hearted to say anything unkind even to her most humble subjects, and we believe that Mr. Cardwell and Her Majesty's other Ministers are gentlemen too honorable and honest in their intentions wilfully to wound the feelings of Her Majesty's colonial subjects; but we fear they have been deceived and misled, and the consequence is a serious grievance to our people; but we advise them to be prudent, yet firm, in their remonstrances, and we have no doubt that trand will witimately prevage Again: People of St. Ann, poor country by St. Ann, you who have no sugar estates to

work on, nor can find other employment, we call upon you to come forth and protest against the unjust representations made against you by lov. Eyre and his band of custodes [the chief nagistrates of the different parishes]. You do want men free of Government influence. You want honest men. You want men with sense if right and wrong, and who can appreciate you. Call on your ministers to reveal your true condition, and then call on Heaven to witness and have mercy." Gordon's unhappy fate proves that this language-this impeachment of Gay. Eyre and his planters-was not forgotten, and was not forgiven; but we think the reader will agree with us that this is not the language oth r evidence against the accused was produced letters on business, written to his overseer in St. Thomas-in-the-East, but it is significant that world. His merciless enemies dare not publish the letters , but they must some day-and that ere long-see the light.

Gordon was tried on Saturday evening, and

ness of the hour at which the trial terminated he sentence was not carried into effect till early on Monday morning, nor was he informed of us fate till one hour before his death. On learnng that he was doomed, he asked for writing materials, and penned a most touching letter to his wife, of which the following is an extract : on him. Kelley combatted the idea of negro · I do not deserve this sentence, for I never ad vised nor took part in any insurrection. All I ever did was to recommend the people who the Democratic majority of New York city. complained to seek redress in a legitimate way; and if in this I have erred or been misrepresented, I do not think I deserve the extreme sentence. It is, however, the will of my Heavenly Father that I should thus in obeying his allow me." But the gentleman from Pennsylcommand to relieve the poor and needy and to protect, as far as I have been able, the oppressed. And glory be to his name-I thank him that I suffer in such cause. I can say that it is great honor thus to suff -r. for the servant cannot be greater than his Lord. I can now say, with Paul the aged, " the hour of my departure is at hand, and I am ready to be offered up. I have fought a good fight, I kept the faith, and henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give mc." The letter has a ring about it that bespeaks

metal of the genuine stamp. Gordon met his leath with true heroism. All honor to his memory! No mere accident of shame attending the manner of his death can tarnish the luster of his raly nob'e martyrdom.

The Jamaica martyr was a man of remarkable points: ability and energy, and great decision of charseter. He possessed an intellect of no common order, and his eloquence,-for, as a speaker, he was eloquent,-though rough and unpolished, was of a most effective kind, as his opponents frequently found to their cost. He was a man of I will write again as soon as the paymaster, provhimself a formidable opponent of the lof the Baptist persuasion, but not a clergyman as to Monroe.

has been represented, although he occasionally than by giving the following testimony to his city of tilasgow, who visited Jamaica many years ago, ann was Mr. Gordon's guest during a portion of the time he spent in that island :--From the reverses of the colony the father (S.

all and the colored son bought the estate, not however, to deprive him of it, but to leave him an occ spancy surrounded by the comforts he had been accu tomed to enjoy. So acted the son of the bondswoumn when the feelings of the father's white wife and her children would not evident sincerity of purpose, and his noble self. permit him to enter the paternal abode. Yet he always spoke to me with deferential regard for of speech to be overlooked, and the blacks of his father, and never uttered a disrespectful word regarding Mrs. Gordon. He was tenderly sensitive. One day, as we were walking together, he became pensive and absorbed, and, after ceasing for a little while to speak or listen, he requested me to step asid; with him. He stopped before a slight elevation of the grass, and said to me, with much emotion, " My mother is buried there; she was a negro and a slave; but she was a kind mother to me, and I loved her dearly." As he uttered these words his tears trickled down upon her grave. The efforts of the son could not make the impoverished lather happy in Jamaica, where he had long held a high position; and was arranged that Mr. Gordon, seq., with his Amily, should leave for the mother country, chefly or exclusively by the aid which Gordon's flial munificence provided. When the day ofdeparture was at hand, the son said to me : "You know

> his white family to the ship.19 These affecting reminiscences of Dr. King's show what manner of man Gordon was, and tend to deepen our regret at his untimely end. Untimely, we say, but only to human vision; for, being dead, he yet speaketh."

that I am not permitted to give my father vale-

dictory attentions. I have promised him that you

will do so for me, and will accompany him and

#### HON. WM. D. KELLY.

A Washington correspondent of the Richmond Republic, in speaking of the debate upon the NOITERATOIQUE roliteral and it is often a perfect cure for

"Judge Kelley is one of the very few men in he House naturally an erator. Tall and somewhat spare, his figure just suits the role, and his bushy hair, growing low on his forehead, and his full beard growing high up on his face, not require custodes to tell your woes, but you give him something of the leonine in his appearance that is no mean advantage. His voice is full, sonorous, under perfect control, and in all its endences clear and ringing as the tones of a Judge Kelley is a Radical, and glories in it.

He has studied much, but thought more; has theorized to some extent, but has practiced to a much greater. He is politically a cross between Sumner and Stevens, having the philanthropy of the first and the practical political ability of neither of sedition nor treason. It is said that the second, without the abstractions of the former or the vindictive venom of the latter. has taken up the cause of the negro, and is sustaining it with all of his great ability and exhaustless energy only because he believes it to not a line of this evidence has been given to the be right, and without reference whatever to political expediency. His speech to-day was great both in matter and delivery. It was not written, and, consequently, was not read, a circumstance that greatly heightened its effect. He paid sentenced to be hanged; but owing to the late- particular attention to his colleague Boyer, and, n the estimation of the entire House, effectually disposed of that gentleman and his arguments. Poor Boyer grew restive under the treatment of his fiery colleague, and attempting to better his case, by rereading a portion of his speech, made matters worse and gave K-lly a tighter hold updeprayity and ignorance, and saying it was possible for some white men to be ignorant, cited Here he trenched upon the manor of John W. Chandler, one of the representatives of the modein Sodom, who excitedly sprung to his feet and asked, Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania vania wouldn't, and Chandler, persisting in his endeavoring to get in a word, the Speaker's hammer fell fast and furiously, and the scene, altogether, grew exciting for a moment. But Chandler gave it up, and exclaiming " You dare not, you dare not," which apparently

"Little meaning, little revilancy bore."

to the matter in hand, subsided into his seat. and Boyer before this having been demolished and Kelley happening to tread on nobody's toes, went on to the conclusion of his speech with-

out further interruption. It was a great speech-great in matter, great in manner-that everybody admitted, and that it had a great effect upon the House and will have a greater upon the country, is impossible to deny. Judge Kelley made two telling

First. He declared that the President had assured him that he (the President) was in favor of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. Second. Judge Kelley declared the power of Congress over the whole question of suffrage in the State as well as elsewhere, and quoted from warm heart and generous impulses, a sincere the Madison papers in support of his positions. Christian, patriot, and philanthropist, ever ready where Madison affirms the full and unquestionto assist in every work of benevolence. He was ed power of Congress in the premises in a letter